The Colonist.

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 21, 1902.

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PERCIVAL R. BROWN, Manager.

THE DAILY COLONIST.

Delivered by carrier at 20 cents per week or mailed postpaid to any part of Canada (except the city) and the United States at the following rates:

One year $6 00
Six months 3 00

THE SEMI-WEEKLY COLONIST

One year $1 50
Six months 75
Three months 40

Sent postpaid to any part of Canada or the United States.
TERMS STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.

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Will be paid for such information as will lead to the conviction of anyone stealing the Colonist newspaper from the door of a subscriber.

THE SEWERAGE SYSTEM.

Mr. Barnard's proposal for dealing with the question of completing the sewerage system throughout the city comes up in the council tomorrow evening. We do not know whether there is any disposition to oppose it in the Council or not. We do know that there is no disposition among the people of the city to oppose it, merely to discuss it and to discover if it is the best practical means available to carry out this very necessary work. Criticism of Mr. Barnard's proposal from this point of view is perfectly legitimate. From any other point of view we do not consider opposition or criticism legitimate. In other words, if anyone opposes Mr. Barnard's scheme it must be because he has some idea of how to complete the system which to his mind is better. It is impossible to get away from this alternative, that either a large part of the city is in a thoroughly insanitary condition, or else it is costing the people four times as much as an automatic system of sewerage would cost in interest and sinking fund, to keep their premises in a sanitary condition. Whichever alternative is accepted it is quite obvious that it is either bad civic economy, or something a great deal worse not to proceed at once, and in an effective way, with the sewering of the city. We are more concerned with the apparent apathy of the citizens towards this question than with any fear of opposition to a practical and workable scheme. A serious epidemic of zymotic disease would be a terrible blow to this city in every way that can be imagined. We all know that to secure immunity from such a catastrophe is possible only by a good system of modern sanitation. Sanitation is the insurance premium against peril of this description, and any community which does not insist upon the best and most modern system possible is taking a reckless and most unnecessary chance. Next to moral character sanitation is the most important interest to any community. That is a modern version of an old proverb. It is possible that the proposal of a frontage rental may be opposed. If it is we think it is laid upon those who oppose a frontage rental to propose some other scheme possessing fewer objections in its place. Mere negative opposition will not do. The time has come for positive doings in connection with the question of the sewerage system, and criticism of any plan for extending it which can only have the effect of rendering futile every plan, is what we most of all deprecate.

A PLEASING PROSPECT.

Verily the business man of Chicago is having a pleasing prospect placed before him. It is that he should utilize the time occupied in traveling from his suburban home to the city by having his breakfast in a trolly dining car. By this means it is said he may save the half hour lost in breakfasting at home. Just imagine using the words "save" and "lost" with such a meaning in such a connection. Breakfast, a thing of joy to the healthy man, and may every reader of the Colonist be enjoying his as he reads this, not so hurried as lunch, nor so gross as dinner, nor so dangerous as late supper, but a profoundly important preparation for the day's work by the absorption of light and wholesome food, to be sacrificed to a horrible stoking of the human machine in a stale-smelling dining car! Never. The atrocious nature of the proposal has stirred up even an American newspaper, and American newspapers as we know possess very little sense of either humor or decency where the human stomach is concerned. It comments upon the idea as follows:

Why have any home at all? What is the use of marriage and children, all the old-fashioned ways, and all the ridiculous old things such as health, religion, ethics, poetry, love, peace and rest Why not have meals served in the office, and supply one's self with a patent desk which, at the end of the business day, by the push of a button is transformed into a bed? If sleep is slow in coming under such circumstances "the hypodermic man" is at the command of the telephone. When digestion fails, as it is likely to do after a few years of machine-feeding, chemistry will probably supply all foods in a predigested state, and any way by that time the "pile" will have been made. It is not added that perhaps by that time the great physiologist, Death, may have an important question to ask.

Piles To prove to you that Dr. Chase's Ointment is a certain and absolute cure for each and every form of itching, bleeding and protruding piles, the manufacturers have guaranteed it. See testimonials in the daily press and ask your neighbors what they think. You can use it and get your money back if not cured. 60c a box, at all dealers or EDMANSON, BATES & CO., Toronto.

Dr. Chase's Ointment

RETALIATION.

The Ontario government having made a rebate on pulp wood stumpage in cases were the pulp is manufactured in Canada, the American government has increased the duty on pulp manufactured in Canada by an exactly equivalent sum. The following is the text of the United States Treasury Department's decision on the subject:

"Treasury Department, September 24, 1902: To the Collector of Customs, Marquette, Mich.: Sir,—The department is in receipt of a communication, dated 20th instant, from the acting president of the board of United States General Appraisers, transmitting a copy of a letter addressed to him on the 3rd diem by the Deputy Collector in charge of Sault Ste. Marie, in your district, to which it is stated that additional duty is not assessed in pulp manufactured from pulp wood cut in the province of Ontario, Canada, and imported at said sub-port. I have, therefore, to inform you that the additional duty of 25 cents should be assessed on wood pulp imported from any part of the Dominion of Canada, under the act of July 24, 1897, and Treasury decision of July 26 last. (Signed) H. A. Taylor, acting secretary."

This is the Treasury decision above referred to: "Treasury Department, July 26, 1902: To the Auditor for the Treasury Department: Sir,—Referring to your letters of May 20 and June 23 last, in which you state that large quantities of wood pulp, dutiable under the act of July 24, 1897, and occasional consignments of printing paper, dutiable under the same act, are imported into the United States from Canada, I have to inform you that the department is in receipt of advice from the Secretary of State to the effect that there is a charge of 65 cents a cord levied on wood cut under a license, and that when the lumber is manufactured into pulp in Canada there is a reduction of 25 cents a cord. I have further to state for your information that one cord of pulp-wood will produce one ton of mechanically ground wood pulp, or about 1,400 pounds of chemical wood pulp or sulphite. (Signed) O. L. Spaulding, acting secretary."

The object of this action is very obvious. It is to prevent the development of a pulp and paper industry in Canada to supply the United States market. But its actual effect is not by any means so obvious. It is now equally as expensive to ship pulp as pulp-wood to the United States. Consequently no pulp factory in Canada has any advantage over a pulp factory in the United States. But there is a point which should not be overlooked. This equality is arrived at entirely at the expense of the consumer of pulp-wood, pulp and paper in the United States. We do not have to sell our pulp-wood and pulp from Canada to bene- United States is obliged to purchase it from us. We have discriminated in favor of pulp made in Canada. We have made it more expensive to export pulp-wood than pulp. The United States retorts by making it equally expensive to export pulp, expensive to whom?—to the pulp consumer in the United States. The people of the United States do not buy pulp-wood and pulp from Canada to benefit Canada. They buy it because they cannot help themselves. Consequently, if the regulations which discriminate in favor of pulp manufactured in Canada applied to all timber grown in Canada, all that would be requisite would be another turn of the screw. But they only apply to timber growing on government lands. The immediate effect therefore of increasing the duty on pulp is to place a heavy premium on the export from Canada of pulp-wood grown on private property. This factor prevents the action of the Ontario government from having as beneficial an effect as it otherwise would. To our mind, it looks as though measures should be taken by the Dominion government, which has machinery by which it can reach private land as well as public land, to second the efforts of the Ontario government to preserve in Canada the pulp and paper industry founded upon the resources to be found in Canada.

THE ALASKA BOUNDARY.

Some little time ago the New York Post published an elaborate answer to the article on this question of the Alaskan Boundary by Thomas Hodgins, K. C., in the Canadian Law Review and the Contemporary Review. The New York Evening Post is under no delusion as to the strength and importance of Canadian opinion on this subject. Unlike the majority of the newspapers in the United States, it does not dismiss Canadian opinion with contempt as an immaterial factor. It admits that a feeling of wrong and injustice on the part of six millions of people bound together by strong national ties and full of devotion to the interests of their country, is a very serious thing, something not by any means to be ignored. "Congress also," it says, "in ignoring for session after session the settlement of a question which was bound to produce international irritation as the Alaskan country became better populated, has incurred a grave responsibility. Our Canadian cousins have a just right to complain of this, however wrong they may be in some other matters." At the same time, the New York Evening Post very strongly espouses the cause of the United States. It declares what everyone admits, that the chain of mountains appearing on Vancouver's maps is mythical and that the ten marine league boundary from the coast line is the boundary line to be adopted. It goes on to show that Russia claimed the ownership of the waters of the inlets and leased them to the Hudson's Bay Company, as follows:

When the treaty of 1825 was made between Russia and Great Britain (of which our treaty of 1867 is a replica in its essentials) the Russian-American Company maintained a fishery for sea-otters in the archipelago of southeastern Alaska which was the chief source of the company's revenue. Members of the imperial family and their court were among the stockholders. * * *

The Russian Company and the court desired to safeguard their sea-otters from the Hudson's Bay Company, which was engaged in extending its trading-posts into the interior; and, while they were willing to permit navigation of the rivers by which the interior could be reached, they determined to make themselves secure against trading-posts on the coast by which the sea-otter trade of Russia might be depleted. This they effected by obtaining a continuous strip of coast (lisiere) which they held for years, later leased for a time to the Hudson's Bay Company, and finally sold to the United States. Great Britain had the free navigation of the rivers (fleuves, which Mr. Hodgins mistranslates "waters"), and for a period of ten years was also allowed to navigate the inlets. The limitation of time in the latter case disposes at once and forever of the lengthy arguments about territorial waters to which Mr. Hodgins and other Canadian advocates devote so much space. All the argument about "ocean" and "mer," and territorial jurisdiction, and boundary lines skipping across navigable arms of the sea, sinks into ineptitude when confronted with the fact that Great Britain accepted a limitation of the right of navigation of the inlets to ten years, and the Hudson's Bay Company afterwards paid an annual rent for many years for the privilege. These facts are seriously ignored and left unmentioned by Mr. Hodgins and other Canadian writers, who do not even quote the part of the treaty in which the first is set forth.

This argument, it appears to us, supports precisely the opposite conclusion from that advanced by the United States. If these inlets were and are territorial waters and not open sea, then the coast line runs from point to point of their entrances, and does not follow their sinuosities. The ten marine leagues, in other words, are to be measured from the coast line, and not from points at the head of territorial arms of the sea many miles inland. The liberty of navigation reserved to Great Britain is precisely what we would expect under such circumstances, so that points in British territory which could not be reached except by the navigation of territorial waters should have the privilege of so doing recognized and protected. The New York Evening Post apologizes for the refusal of the United States to submit the question to arbitration, as follows:

Mr. Hodgins makes a strong appeal for arbitration of the question, and it is certain that, if the case could be determined on its merits, as in law courts, this would be best for the interests of both parties. Certain phases of the case are adapted for arbitration, others are not. Unfortunately for international peace, in three very important recent arbitrations the arbitrators have seemed to regard themselves as partizans, and not impartial judges; and absolute failure of the proceedings has been averted only by a decision which was privately, if not publicly, admitted to be not based on the merits of the case, but merely a compromise to avoid war, in which the weaker party was given the least that would shut its mouth. In one case, that of the Delagoa Bay arbitration, it is acknowledged that the result was a scandalous miscarriage of justice, where the outraged plaintiffs submitted on the principle that a crust of bread is better than nothing.

The United States will not submit the Alaskan boundary to such a court. When a little experience has been had of the workings of The Hague tribunal, it may prove that justice, and not political influence, will be the guide of that body. An international supreme court is sadly needed, and this one, as yet untried in any really momentous question, may fill the role. If so, the boundary question may be carried there with general approval. Until then a masterly inactivity may be more prudent. At any rate, some means should be taken of informing the general public of the ascertained facts without exception; a knowledge of which in this, as in many other cases, would do much to abate the bitterness of argument.

We do not remember any such arguments as that appearing in the United States press during the crisis over Venezuela. Surely sauce for the British goose is sauce for the American gander. In addition to this, however, the apology is somewhat weakened by the fact that the United States agreed to arbitrate the matter, provided points under American jurisdiction and settled with Americans were excluded from the reference, provided, in other words, that the United States should not be compelled to give up anything of value to it, even if it might be found to have been wrongfully acquired and wrongfully administered. The Alaskan Boundary question is a blot on the fair name of the United States, which does not seem to be big enough and brave enough to be fair and upright in its international dealings.

A STRONG MAN.

President Roosevelt is to be congratulated upon a great personal triumph. He has demonstrated that there is a reserve power in the people as a whole capable in emergencies of preventing and of putting an end to a struggle between two classes in the community. He has enforced the lesson that both capital and labor are subject to the State, and that a man's duty to his country comes before his duty to his class. The strength of his appeal lay in the nature of it, but its weakness lay there also. So far as we can judge his intervention was met in a sympathetic spirit by the men, but in a spirit by no means sympathetic by the operators. Suppose the press and general opinion of the United States, we may go further and say of the world, had been divided as to the rightness of the contention of the operators as opposed to that of the miners, and had ignored the sovereignty of the State over both, then not merely would President Roosevelt's intervention have been a failure, but the foundations of civilized democratic government would have been shaken. It is all very well to say that the United States is a Republic while we are a Monarchy, but in this essential particular the countries are the same that the sovereignty of the government is the sovereignty of the people expressed in representative institutions. If warring classes in the community by ignoring the intervention of this sovereignty, made themselves superior to it, and were allowed to do so by general consent, then our institutions would be as important as the Crown and court of a petty German State. We think that when President Roosevelt's action is recorded, and analysed from the point of view of the publicist, the tremendous nature of the experiment he made will be more fully recognized. It was not his personal strength or reputation, it was government itself as we understand it, which he put to the touch. Everything, therefore, depended on the backing he received. Would the press and public opinion remain capitalistic or labor as it had been before or would they demand in emphatic terms the recognition of and submission to the sovereignty of the people by the parties to an industrial dispute when the President had declared the continuance of that dispute a national menace? The answer to this question was not long in doubt. An irresistible pressure was brought to bear upon the parties to the dispute to force them to accept President Roosevelt's intervention and the consequence is that the strike is to all intents and purposes over. It has very clearly brought out this fact, that the right of employers and employed to cut each others throats is limited to circumstances where the people in general are not immediately and grievously affected, and also that the people have the power to protect their larger rights against the internecine warfare of classes. A very important advance has been made in systematizing and bringing under control these unfortunate disputes, which are modern civilization's gravest menace.

A LIVELY SESSION.

They are going to have very warm work during the autumn session of the "mother of parliaments"; or as some irreverent person put it recently, the "grandmother of parliaments." The session began auspiciously with an old-fashioned Irish row. A gentleman named O'Donnell went up to Mr. Arthur Balfour and shook his fist under his nose. A bodily assault was feared, but the press despatch with charming naivete says that Mr. O'Donnell retired after he had said what he wanted to say to the Prime Minister. Hansard is unlikely to report what he did say, and unless it is preserved in the private archives of recollection among the members this speech is lost to history. This is a pity, because if we are to judge from the honorable member's attitude and position, his speech must have been refreshingly free, and was probably both vituperative and profane. The case of Ireland is a very sad one. She has had many injustices done her through an unenlightened English rule. But these have not been intentionally imposed or maintained. As the Irish members said of Balfour: "He is a beast, but we must admit he is a just beast," the effect of Great Britain's policy there as elsewhere might be similarly characterized even by its most bitter foes. The greatest drawback to the regeneration of Ireland, lies in the very existence of the Irish Parliamentary party. Its members and their opponents also, insist on giving a political complexion to woes which have their root in an economic condition which is neither the fruit of British connection nor of a temporary character. It has been scientifically demonstrated that no country can prosper with a system of land tenure so utterly vicious as that which prevails in Ireland. Honest attempts have been made to remedy this condition, but the great stumbling block has always been the factious political strife which keeps the country in a continual turmoil and prevents remedial measures from having their effect. The purely factitious nature of this Irish political agitation is so well recognized by everyone that it is nowhere viewed with the gravity which its violence would appear to demand. Far different is the opposition to the Balfour government's Education Bill. The voice that is heard there is the voice of Puritan England, the diapason of whose notes has before now thrilled the world. No government can afford to neglect that voice. Mr. Balfour says that the puritans have been aroused under a misapprehension of the facts and a want of understanding of the effect and purpose of his legislation. That is a moot point. Here in British Columbia we are not sufficiently intimate with the subject matter of the dispute to judge that point. But aroused they are and rightly or wrongly they are likely to remain aroused. If their indignation and opposition are not removed, there will be consequences of the most serious description. These gentlemen do not shake their fists under the nose of premiers, but they are furbishing up an ancient weapon called "passive resistance," so-called apparently because it is one of the most active, aggressive and disconcerting forms of resistance known.

A. C. P. R. HOTEL.

Although there is as yet no foundation for the report that the Canadian Pacific Railway Company intends to build a hotel in Victoria, no efforts should be spared to induce that corporation to do so. The hotel would be an excellent business venture for the railway company and a very valuable asset to the city of Victoria. The railway company is going heavily into trans-Pacific steamboat traffic, and we know from many expressions of opinion, that there would be a large traffic in Anglo-Orientals attracted by the features of Victoria, if only Victoria were better known on the other side. With a month's holiday to come and go upon, the jaded merchant or official in pestiferous Oriental cities can cross the Pacific and enjoy a cool, temperate climate, sit in the shade of oak trees, see the bloom of the broom, drive along English country roads, hear the call of English pheasants, in fact, enjoy all the natural beauties of the Old Country, except the accent of its inhabitants. As the Orient is opened up the Anglo-Saxon, who will always be an exotic there, will find in Vancouver Island the most accessible spot for recuperation and enjoyment. He can send his children here to be educated and not be beyond the possibilities of a summer visit. It is worth while for the Canadian Pacific Railway to work up and develop this traffic. That company's commercial interest as a common carrier across the Pacific should induce it to meet the people of Victoria half way in their efforts to secure the capital for such a hotel, from the only source in whose hands it would at present be a productive asset.

SCORES OF USES.

While Dr. Chase's Ointment is best known on account of its wonderful control over eczema, salt rheum and piles, it is found to be in almost daily demand in many homes as a cure for chilblains, chafing, pimples, sunburn, burns, scalds, and each and every form of itching, irritated or inflamed skin. It is invaluable in every home and as a soothing and healing application knows no equal.

Boys' Suits, Reefers, Overcoats and Waterproofs, all at sale prices. B. Williams & Co.

Teacher—"Now, if you take three from ten; how many remain, Dolly?"
No answer.
Teacher—"Well, suppose I take away three of your fingers, what would you have then?"
Dolly—"Oh, no more music lessons.

"Alone" and "Purity" are the titles of the new pictures given to subscribers of the Family Herald and Weekly Star, of Montreal, this season. They are considered far ahead of any previously offered, and subscribers are sure to be delighted with them. The many improvements in the Family Herald are making that great paper almost indispensable to Canadian homes. Its weekly visit in this locality is greatly appreciated by almost every family. It is the biggest dollar's worth known in the newspaper line.

Ten cases latest American Hats, $2.50 each, worth $3.50. B. Williams & Co.

PRESENTATION.

Capt. Hughes of the Steamer Tees Recipient of Address and Purse.

When the steamer Tees of the C. P. N. company was nearing Vancouver on her down trip from the North, the passengers presented Captain Hughes with a testimonial and a handsome purse of gold. The Rev. Mr. Calvert made the presentation in a neat speech, and the genial Captain replied in fitting terms. The testimonial was as follows:

"We, the passengers on the steamer Tees, desire to place on record our appreciation of the sterling qualities displayed by Captain Hughes, and the officers under his command. During a considerable part of the trip, dense fogs prevailed, which necessitated the presence of Captain Hughes on the bridge for many hours, and we consider that his untiring vigilance and good seamanship are worthy of comment."

Those unhappy persons who suffer from nervousness and dyspepsia should use Carter's Little Nerve Pills, which are made expressly for sleepless, nervous, dyspeptic sufferers. Price 25 cents.

Our "Business Change" takes place at the end of the year. Big Bargains for Cash. B. Williams & Co.

TRADE WITH SOUTH AFRICA.

Montreal, Oct. 17.—(Special)—The Allan steamship Ontarian will tomorrow inaugurate the direct steamship service between Canada and South Africa. The vessel with a full cargo consisting of 65,000 feet of lumber, besides butter, fodder, flour, hides and manufactured tobacco, will leave port for Capetown direct.

Gymkhana At Colwood Park

Interesting Events Make Good Days Sport at the Hunt Club's Course.

The Victoria Hunt club held a horse and pony gymkhana at Colwood yesterday, which was well attended, a large number going from the city by carriage and train. There were a number of interesting events, all of which were well contested. The first number was the jumping competition, in two classes, for horses and ponies. The trials evoked considerable interest, and the competition was spirited, before Mrs. Langley's pony Satan carried off Lt.-Col. Grant's cup, Miss Langley's pony winning the two events. Satan, which was ridden by T. P. Patton, cleared 4 feet 2 inches, and Ruby, ridden by Mr. Wilmot Smith, R. N., cleared 4 feet 10½ inches. Mr. Patton's Mary Anderson, ridden by himself, was second. There were a large number of entries. The hat trimming competition was won by Lieut. Calthrop, R. N., assisted by Miss Eva Loewen, who trimmed the successful millinery, worn by the winner. The race was an interesting one, the riders started dismounted, put on a nightshirt, and rode to the lady nominators with the hat boxes, enclosing the hats and trimming. Dismounting they did some arithmetic, while the lady trimmed the hat, and then the riders rode back with the hats, trimmed after many modes, having lit a cigar, which had to remain alight at the finish. The trimming of the hat counting in the decision regarding the winners. The Victoria Cross race, which consisted of riding to where a number of dummies lay, picking up one under a fire of blank cartridges, and galloping back, was won by Mr. Jos. Pemberton, in the final heat. There were two heats, T. P. Patton and Lt. Calthrop being first and second in the first heat, and in the second heat Lieut. Cameron won with Mr. Pemberton second. In the final Mr. J. Pemberton finished first with Mr. Patton second. The obstacle race was won by Mr. J. Pemberton, with Lieut. Calthrop second. In this race the competitors start dismounted, ponies or horses bridled with saddle, and nightshirt behind on ground. Put on nightshirt, saddle up, mount, through paper hoop, over jump, over sheet, dismount and lead horse over jump, mount, round post and back. Paper must be broken by horse and not by rider.

Mr. Tom Patton and Mrs. Langton were the winners in the cigarette and parasol race, and Mr. T. P. Patton also won the cutting the Turks Head and tilting at the ring, which was an interesting event. Lieut French was second.

Mr. C. E. Redfern presented a very handsome clock for the pony jumping.

Exciting Run-Away—A wagon driven by a Chinaman was struck by a street car on Fort street on Friday evening. The driver was thrown from his seat, but clutched the front axle of the wagon and was dragged along for several blocks by the frightened horses. Finally Fireman Moss stopped the team near Stanley avenue, when the Chinaman was found to be badly but not seriously bruised and scratched.

What frayed your liner?
Not Sunlight Soap—
No, indeed!

SUNLIGHT SOAP REDUCES EXPENSE

Ask for the Octagon Bar

NOTICE.

Thirty days from date I intend to apply to the Hon. the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works, for permission to lease 40 acres of meadow and pasture land, commencing at a post placed at east end of my big meadow, thence N. 10 chains, thence W. 5 chains, thence S. 10 chains, to point of commencement.

H. DABIES.

October 10.

Notice is hereby given that thirty days after date I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to lease the foreshore and rights thereof for logging purposes, in Renfrew District, British Columbia: Commencing at a stake planted on the shore on the southeast corner of the southeast quarter of Section 11, Township 11, Renfrew District, British Columbia; thence following the sinuosities of the shore in a northwesterly and then in a northeasterly direction to the point of junction of the southeast quarter of Section 11 with the southwest quarter of Section 12, Township 11, Renfrew District, and extending eastward and including the foreshore and land covered by water, as more particularly shown on the map showing portions of the valleys of the San Juan and Gordon rivers, Vancouver Island, British Columbia, issued by the Lands and Works Department, Victoria, B. C.

ARNOLD BECKER.

Dated this 13th day of October, A. D., 1902.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF BRITISH COLUMBIA. In the Matter of Martha Haughton, deceased, intestate, and in the Matter of the Official Administrator's Act.

Notice is hereby given that by the order of the Honorable Mr. Justice Martin, dated the 7th day of October, 1902, I was appointed Administrator of the estate of Martha Haughton, deceased, late of Victoria, British Columbia. All persons having claims against said estate must send particulars of same to me on or before the 7th day of November, 1902, and persons indebted to the said estate must pay the amount owing by them to me forthwith.

Dated the 11th day of October, A. D. 1902.

WM. MONTEITH,
Official Administrator for the County of Victoria.

BRITISH COLUMBIA STEAM DYE WORKS, 141 Yates Street, Victoria. Ladies' and Gentlemen's garments and household furnishings cleaned, dyed or pressed equal to new.

FOR SALE.

Four roller, two revolution Campbell Printing Press, size of bed 37x52, in good condition. Must be sold to make room for new machinery.

APPLY

THE COLONIST.

BENEVOLENT ASSOCIATIONS

Of America Use Pe-ru-na For All Catarrhal Diseases.

MRS. HENRIETTA A. S. MARSH.

Woman's Benevolent Association of Chicago.

Mrs. Henrietta A. S. Marsh, President Woman's Benevolent Association, of 827 Jackson Park Terrace, Woodlawn, Chicago, Ill., says:

"I suffered with la grippe for seven weeks and nothing helped me until I tried Peruna. I felt at once that I had at last secured the right medicine and kept steadily improving. Within three weeks I was fully restored."—Henrietta A. S. Marsh.

Independent Order of Good Templars, of Washington.

Mrs. T. W. Collins, Treasurer I. O. G. T., of Everett, Wash., has used the great catarrhal tonic, Peruna, for an aggravated case of dyspepsia. She writes:

"After having a severe attack of la grippe, I also suffered with dyspepsia. After taking Peruna I could eat my regular meals with relish, my system was built up, my health returned, and I have remained in excellent strength and vigor now for over a year."—Mrs. T. W. Collins.

If you do not derive prompt and satisfactory results from the use of Peruna write at once to Dr. Hartman, giving a full statement of your case and he will be pleased to give you his valuable advice gratis.

Address Dr. Hartman, President of The Hartman Sanitarium, Columbus, O.

MINERAL ACT.

(Form F.)

CERTIFICATE OF IMPROVEMENTS.

Notice—Wax, Wax Fractional, Fizz, Fizz Fractional Mineral Claims, situate in the Victoria Mining Division of Renfrew District. Where located: Gordon River. Take notice that I, E. E. Billinghurst, as agent for R. T. Goodman, F. M. C. B72435, H. E. Newton, F. M. C. B72436, C. J. Newton, F. M. C. B72437, and R. A. Newton, F. M. C. B72438, intend, sixty days from the date hereof, to apply to the Mining Recorder for a certificate of Improvements, for the purpose of obtaining a Crown Grant of the above claims. And further take notice that action under section 37, must be commenced before the issuance of such Certificate of Improvements.

Dated this 1st day of October, A. D. 1902.

MINERAL ACT.

(Form F.)

Certificate of Improvements.

NOTICE.

"Tony," "Donald," "N. T. Fractional," "Muriel Fractional," and "Phil Fractional" Mineral Claims, situate in the Victoria Mining Division of Seymour Narrows. Where located: On the western slope of Mount Sicker.

Take notice that The Tyee Copper Company, Limited, Free Miner's Certificate No. B70469, intend, sixty days from the date hereof, to apply to the Mining Recorder for Certificates of Improvements, for the purpose of obtaining Crown Grants for the above claims. And further take notice that action under section 37, must be commenced before the issuance of such Certificate of Improvements.

Dated this second day of October, A.D. 1902.

THE TYEE COPPER COMPANY, LIMITED.
HD. by Clermont Livingston, Attorney in fact.

LAND REGISTRY ACT.

In the Matter of an Application for a Duplicate of the Certificate of Title to Lot Nineteen (19), Block Twenty-seven (27), Town of Ladysmith, Map 703.

Notice is hereby given that it is my intention at the expiration of one month from the first application hereof, to issue a duplicate of the Certificate of Title to the above lands, issued to James McKenzie on the 2nd day of August, 1901, and numbered 7013c.

S. Y. WOOTTON,
Registrar-General.

Land Registry Office, Victoria, 17th day of September, 1902.

APIOL & STEEL PILLS

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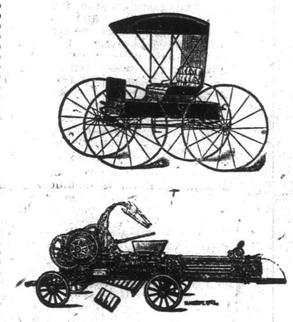
Martin, Pharmaceutical Chemist.

Call and See



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Decay can nearly always be prevented by keeping the teeth clean. In other words, decayed teeth are an evidence that the teeth have not been kept clean. Let us recommend to you our CARBOLIC TOOTH POWDER, 25c. and our GUARANTEED TOOTH BRUSH, 35c. The use of these two articles will keep teeth, gums and mouth sweet and clean and free from germs that cause decay.

Bowes HE Dispenses Prescriptions

98 Government St. Near Yates St.

Take notice that at the expiration of 30 days from this date, I intend to apply to the Honorable the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for a lease of the tidelands for agricultural purpose, commencing at a stake placed on the foreshore at the S. W. corner of N. W. ¼ of Section 11, Tp. 18, Rupert District, and marked E. Nd. N. W. corner, and extending 600 feet in a south easterly direction, along the shore line.

Quatsino, B. C., September 17th, 1902.
ERIC NORLUND.

Take notice that at the expiration of 30 days from this date I intend to apply to the Honorable the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for a lease of the tidelands for agriculture purpose, commencing at a stake placed on the foreshore near the N. W. corner of S. W. ¼, Section 9, Tp. 18, Rupert District, and marked B. C. L. S. N. W. corner, and extending in a southwesterly direction one-quarter of a mile along the shore line.

Dated Quatsino, B. C., September 17th, 1902.

B. C. LOKKEN.